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[Inclosure.]

Circular note.

JANUARY 22, 1897.

The ministry of foreign affairs has the honor to transmit herewith to the United States of America the new regulations issued by the superior council of health at its meeting of the 19th instant, providing for prophylactic measures against the plague prevailing in Bombay, with respect to vessels coming from India and the Persian Gulf coast, which pass through the Suez Canal, and the establishment of a sanitary station in the Persian Gulf where all vessels coming from India should be detained. As these measures are intended to protect Europe and the Ottoman Empire from the epidemic, they should be enforced as soon as possible to effect the advantages which may be expected from them.

The Imperial Government hopes that the United States Government, being anxious to protect the public health against disease, will approve the wishes of the sanitary council by giving it aid in promptly furnishing instructions to the United States sanitary inspector on the subject.

REGULATIONS BY THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF HEALTH ISSUED AT ITS MEETING ON
THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

The superior council of health, considering that the measures actually taken at the entrance of the Suez Canal with regard to vessels arriving from India and the coast of the Persian Gulf, and passing the canal in order to go to Europe, and which do not observe proper sanitary precautions, desires that all vessels proceeding from the above places must, in consequence of a joint agreement between the Imperial Government, the British Government, and the Khedival Government, undergo at Aden a quarantine with disinfection, the period of detention remaining to be fixed.

In order to avoid the obstruction in that port, the detention of vessels carrying pilgrims already subjected to medical examination at Aden can be dispensed with in the future and should go direct to the hospital at Camaran.

The superior council of health, in expressing this wish, which the Imperial Government may kindly communicate to the foreign Powers, considers it also as its duty to point out the danger threatening the Persian and Ottoman territories from the lack of sanitary provisions at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and expresses the wish that a supplementary study be made in a short time for the selection of a sanitary station, the position of which should command the access to the Persian Gulf, and in which all vessels coming from India should be detained in order to receive permission of access to the ports in the Gulf.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 93,657. Total deaths, 99, including 4 from enteric fever.

New South Wales—Newcastle.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 15,331. Total deaths, 24. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended January 29, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. One death. No death from contagious disease.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended January 30 correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 33.6, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 10.8 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and two deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 1; measles, 13; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 53; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 a thousand. In greater London 2,154 deaths were registered, cor-

responding to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 21 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 18 from whooping cough, and 6 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 30 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 35.6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 117.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 284 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 6; measles, 7; whooping cough, 27; 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from typhus.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 30, correspond to an annual rate of 24.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 30.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 723, including scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; measles, 28, and whooping cough, 28.

INDIA—*Singapore*.—Month of December, 1896. Estimated population, 56,000. Total deaths, 676, including phthisis pulmonalis, 94; cholera, 5, and beriberi, 106.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Windsor*.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 3,000. Total deaths, 5, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.